SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1884.

Amnoements To-day. Academy of Munic-Conret. S.P. M. Bijon Opera Rouse-Hise Bank. 3 and S.P. M. Cantan-Palks. 2 and S.P. M. Bally's Threaty—A Night in Venice. 2 and S.P. M. Baly's Theater—A Night in Venice, 2 and s.P. M.

Men Masses—Concert, &c. Sand s.P. M.

Grand Opera Musses—Sileria, 2 and s.P. M.

Master & Hist Ps-Japanese Troups, 130 P. M.

Madicon Signs or Then tro-May Bloscott. Sand s.28 P.

Metropolities Opera Messes—Contert. 3 P. M.

Athin's Gurden—Prymallon and Galates. 2 and s.P. M.

New York Commedy Then ter—Handom Shot. 2 and s.P.

Manual Property Commedy Then term Street and s.P. M. People Theories—The Sire King, 2 and 2 F. M.
Stor Theories—The Sire King, 2 and 2 F. M.
Stor Theories—The Pulse of New York, 2 and 2 F. M.
Theories Commique—D n's Tribulations. 2 F. M.
Thoules—Theories—Dis Jungfras vin Orients. 2 F. M.
Tony Postor's Theories—Verlety, 2 F. M. ch's Theatre-She Steeps to Conquer. tP. M. Be Av. Thentes. The Shanghrann Land . P. M.

Advertisers who prefer to make use of our Sun day tasue will oblige us by sending in their orde THE BUN will afford space for all the news and all the advertising current, whether it require. four pages or forty, but its business will be facili-tated and its advertising enstoners better served rs are sent in on Saturday morning, or bet ar still, if mace is bespoken earlier in the week,

Let the Question Be Settled.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, makes the following interesting allegation: " Pour-Eithe of the Democratic Congressmen and a many of the Democratic voters are in favor of reducing the tariff to a strictly revenue basic as specific as this can be done without shocking the industries of the country."

So for as the voters are concerned, this remains as yet merely a matter of conjecture The Democratic party has never been divided upon this question, and while the Herald may be confident that the majority are in favor of its opinions, others may judge differently.

The delegates of Kentucky to the National Democratic Convention have already been chosen, and those of other States will be elected very shortly. The State Committee of New York meet in Albany a week from next Wednesday to determine when the Convention of this State shall be held for the purpose of choosing its delegates. The ientucky delegates are outspoken in of free trade ideas, and it is probable that in other States the convictions of the party will be declared with equal distinctness. If this be done, the National Convention will really represent the views of the majority in each of the States and whatever resolution it may adopt upon this subject will be an authoritative expression of tionable Democratic doctrine. After that, there will be no further occasion for conjecture or uncertainty respecting this matter.

Something Definite in View.

As is well known to everybody, a heavy fog has muffled Washington for several wasks. The Capitol has been enveloped, the White House lost to view, the Monument extinguished, and the Department of Agriculture suppressed. Senators and Representatives in going down the avenue have fairly had to push their way through the dense atmosphere. The air has been as thick and opaque as the Chief Signal Officer's annual report.

As is known, also, to everybody, this for ed directly from the debate on Proor Morrison's Horizontal Reduction bill, which went on day after day in the House, Representative after Representative illustrating principles which he did not understand with figures which he did not know how to use, and hiding unintelligible conclu sions in impenetrable language.

Light has broken at last, and the first object to loom before the vision of the fogbewildered Democratic majority is a River and Harbor bill of portentous dimensions.

Here is something to go for. The bill as reported by the committee appropriates between twelve and thirteen million dollars. The bill of 1882, which demolished the late Republican majority, was only half as large again, even after it had grown by accretion in passing the House and the Senate.

The members of the committee which re ports the present bill attempt to excuse the extravagance of its appropriations on two grounds. They say that the estimates of the engineers for the coming year are nearly three times greater than the figures of the bill. Then they say that as there was no River and Harbor appropriation last year, the necessary expenditures are much larger now.

In other words, this bill covers two years. As to the first point made by Mr. WILLIS's committee, the engineers' estimates could easily be a hundred millions if there was any prospect of getting Congress to vote forty millions. The canacity of this continent for river and harbor improvement is practically unlimited, and so is the talent of the Engineer Corps for finding work to be done at Government expense.

As to the second excuse, we think it will be decidedly judicious on the part of the Democratic majority to assume that the celebrated bill of 1882 was large enough to cover two years. It was, in fact, big enough to cover three years. There was no River and Harbor appropriation at the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress, yet the bill passed at the first session of the Forty-fifth Congress amounted to only \$3,322,000.

If Congressmen want a standard of com parison by which to judge of the economy or extravagance of the measure just reported, we can furnish them with one. For a dozen years past money has been recklessly squandered in this way. Yet for the ten years preceding the passage of the ROBESON-HISCOCK-PAGE bill of 1882 the annual appropriation averaged \$6,816,000about one-half of the amount which Congress is asked to vote in this year of re trenchment and reform.

The WILLIS bill should be cut down by one-half. That is something definite for Democrats in Congress to consider.

Dishonesty Not the Best Policy.

The demi-semi-Republican Herald of Boston asks us to tell it what use there is in being honest and economical in the matter of appropriations this year, when there is so large a surplus in the Treasury. We reproduce the extraordinary remarks of our contemporary:

"What is the need of reducing the appropriations if the taxes are not to be abated? Even under what Tax Sew salis 'the high-water mark of extravagance' reached by the last Congress, there will be a surplus of

To reduce the appropriations without at the same time reducing the taxes is to add to the embarranment and dangers which this enormous excess in the revent

implies.
"To avoid the peril incident to a contraction of the currency, when redeemable bonds are no longer obtainable, as will soon be the case, and to mitigate in some measure the distrass caused by overtaxation, it would seem to be its part of sommon prudence to make the opriations as large as the calls of extravagance may set, in order to let the money flow back through any nels to a portion of the people. Does not Tax Sex

No, we do not think so. We do not think that it is "the part of common prudence to make the appropriations as large as the calls ravagance may suggest," under any succession of the Tressury may be. The fact report during their changes, so that it will be of extravagance may suggest," under any

that there is money on hand at this time does not, in our opinion, mitigate to the slightest degree the everlasting necessity for honest vigilance and strict economy in the national expenditures.
"There is cash in the vaults; therefore let

tion in the future." That appears to be the

method of getting rid of the surplus.

The Faith Cure.

Though this is a time of prevalent doubt

concerning all things supernatural, we are

now hearing even more than formerly of

miraculous cures of physical disease effected

by faith and prayer. What is called the

aith cure is firmly believed in by vast num-

bers of people, and quacks and swindlers are

playing on that belief with increasing success

Faith cures have become the property of a

listinct class among quacks, like the old It

dian herb doctors. One of the most conspic-

your of them writes Reverend before his

name, and extensively advertises cures of

terrible and long-standing diseases brought

about by his miraculous power alone. But

now we hear that even an Episcopal cler-

gyman has gone into the business of curing

by faith, not as a cheat, but with a devou

belief that he works as the instrument of

It seems that for some time past the Rev.

ARTHUR SLOAN, the rector of Christ Church,

n the old and beautiful town of Stratford, in

Connecticut, has been gaining local notoriety

by undertaking the practice of the faith cure.

For instance, the clergyman is said to have

brought about the cure of Miss FANNY

Mr. SLOAN's parish, however, were no

agreed either as to the efficacy of his man-

ner of treatment or the propriety of a clergy-

man's becoming a faith curer. Some of them

may have thought him cracked, or a fanatic

unfit to minister to a congregation of sensi-

last Sunday, he called a meeting of the vestry

who was present to explain what he had done

Tuesday. But it seems that he has no in-

tention of giving up his faith-cure practice,

sinful for him to leave unexercised. He says

make spiritual medicine his life work.

so that Mr. SLOAN is now obliged to answer

less give a new impulse to the business of

faith curing. It occurs, not among a sect of

funaties, and in a community lacking in in-

telligence and education, but in a Connecticut

village which has long been the abode of re-

finement, and in a Church remarkable for its

Nor is it doubtful that the number of as-

tonishing cures imputed to Mr. SLOAN'S mi-

raculous instrumentality will continue to

increase. Various diseases have always

been more or less cured by the exercise of

the imagination. Faith in the physician is

yous disorders, especially, and more partic-

ularly hysteria, are frequently cured by

moral influences brought to bear by the phy-

sician rather than by the use of the drugs

he administers. Every wise doctor treats

the imagination of the patient as a factor in

bringing about recovery from many diseases.

fering from bodily ailments to send for their

doctors rather than for their clergymen

when they seek physical restoration. The

function of the parsons is to look after their

As to Mr. SLOAN, he may not be a humbur.

He is more probably only deluded, and in-

stead of trying to cure other people by

prayer, he ought at once to put himself un-

der modical treatment, lest his malady get

beyond the possibility of cure or alleviation.

A Roving School Commission.

the Assembly, has sent us a copy of a re-

markable bill passed by that branch of the

Legislature, entitled an act to create a School

Commission and to define and regulate its

It provides for the appointment of a School

Commission of the State of New York, con-

sisting of three persons, to be nominated by

the Governor and confirmed by the Senate

They are to receive two thousand dollars

each, and the expenses which they may

"Secrios 2. It shall first be the duty of said Commis-

sioners to examine the present common school system of education of this State, and of such other States and

countries as in their judgment may be expedient and necessary. After such examination they shall report

such amendments to the present common school system of the State as they may doem proper to reform the same, so that it shall afford better opportunities for the education of the children and youth of this State, and

and intelligent manner; or they may report such new systems for common school education in the State as in

heir judgment is most advisable; said report to be made

They are furthermore directed to make a

similar examination into the intermediate

and advanced systems of education of this

State, "and such other States and countries as shall in their judgment be necessary," and

they must report to the Legislature on or

This looks very much like a summer junk-

sting scheme for three teachers or officers

onnected with the school system of this

Under the provisions of the bill, the Com-

missioners may go anywhere in the world

they please in search of educational informa

tion. They will be pretty sure to go far

enough to use up every dollar of the amount

appropriated for their expenses over and

above their salaries two thousand dollars.

Of course they will visit Europe, and three

men with six thousand dollars to spend can

pass a tolerably comfortable summer on the

other side. They can save themselves all

before Jan. 15, 1885, upon all the matters

which they are required to investigate.

also so that the public moneys apportioned for comechool purposes shall be expended in a more economic

Their chief duty is thus prescribed:

necessarily incur under the act.

Mr. DANIEL M. VAN COTT, a member of

spiritual health purely.

powers and duties.

se hereinafter provided."

State.

We, however, advise people who are suf-

his methods.

conservatism.

in the way of faith cures.

Cupres in this miraculous way, though she

had been bedridden for twenty years.

and wonderful stories are told of his succes

Gon for the relief of the afflicted.

us fling it to the jobbers, to the thieves, to Legislature can digest in a year. The State does not used this School Comthe spendthrifts, to the weather-brained projectors, to all who clamor for it. Thus we pission any more than a bird needs teeth. shall spare these dangerous classes tempta-

It is astonishing doctrine.

We had supposed until now that the vociferous Mr. BELFORD of Colorado was sione in demanding that the Treasury vault

argument of our esteemed contemporary Since the failure of the Marine National Bank the fact that Mr. JAMES D. FISH, the President, was engaged in outside business enterprises is spoken of as though it ought o have awakened distrust of his bank. be thrown open to all comers as the readlest

here, he can gather together in a month

nore information about various educational

systems and methods than the New York

Should Rank Presidents Speculate

"Surprise is expressed," says our esteen contemporary the New York Times, "that Mr. Figh's manifold business operations, his connection with railroads, with insurance recelverships, and, above all, his gigantic operations in real estate, should not have attracted the attention both of the Chamber lain and the Comptroller, and moved them to greatly reduce the city's deposit in the Marine Bank, if not to withdraw it alto gether.

On the same day that we find these obser vatious in one New York newspaper, we read in another, the Tribune, a report of the foundation of a new city in the South by a body of men described as "the SENEY syndicate of New York," and, "although there is not a building on the land, 113 lots were sold for \$180,000." The colony is situated in the northern part of Alabama, and is to be called Sheffield. "Ten millions of dollars will be spent," says the despatch, "to make it the ron manufacturing centre of Alabama."

Now, there is a very well-known and highly esteemed bank President in New York named SENEY, whose name has been associated with ther syndicates. Is he the leader of this colonial enterprise? If so, his operations in real estate appear to be as gigantic as those of the President of the Marine Bank. If it was wrong for Mr. Fish to venture into such speculations, is it right for Mr. SENEY?

Speaker SHEARD is adding to his record as a presiding officer, and he begins to create a feeling that it was quite fitting that his portrait should have been taken last week, but that there was some error in the choice of the callery in which to hang it.

The new Health Exhibition which Mr. ble people. Accordingly, when the Bishop of GLADSTONE opened on Thursday, in London, is the Connecticut diocese visited Stratford lesigned to take the place of the Fisheries Exhibition of 1883. What Coney Island and such to examine into the case of the clergyman, places are to New York the Fisheries Exhibition was to London during last summer. It was singularly successful, and it would hardly The upshot was that the Rev. Mr. SLOAN have been less so had it been an exhibition of paving stones. So far as the public resigned the rectorship of Christ Church on interest in the really valuable and instructive exhibits was concerned, it had no real existence after the first two weeks. What people apparently believing that Gop has given him wanted was a Cremorne or a Vauxhall, and the a power in that direction which it would be brilliantly lighted gardens, the orchestra, the promenades, the American bar, and half a in fact, that he has for some time thought lozen restaurants supplied the needed recreaof relinquishing parish work, so that he

tion and excitement.

The Health Exhibition, including its Amerimight have more undivided attention to becan bar, will probably be equally successful stow on his miraculous cures. He wants to during the current season, and it paves the way very comfortably for the exhibition which Nor are his parish by any means united in is projected for 1885, the pretext for which is to distrusting his marvellous powers as a be a grand display of American art. An eminent gentleman of Boston has been healer through falth. Many of them are more attached to him than ever, for his alengaged by the promoters of the South Kensington summer garden enterprise to arleged or apparent cures have been heralded throughout the neighborhood, and their range with American artists for an unlimited fame has even extended beyond Connecticut, display of their works, and American art is the letters of inquiry with which he is flooded great thrift and energy and under conditions as unseathetic as those which would attend a by sending a printed circular explanatory of gallery of old masters upon the iron plor at So conspicuous a case as this will doubt-

The wind is surely tempered to the shorn lamb. Impecunious people who are unaccustomed to handle frequently and familiarly metallic currency or any other, may be glad to learn from Dr. REINSCH what evils they thereby escape. This learned man, by long and intense study, has discovered that the surfaces of coins of all nations are the homes and pastures o very minute bacteria and vegetable fungi. Now, these things are thought to be the chief propagators of epidemic disease; so that those who seldom have in their possession any coins may to that extent congratulate themselves. It has long been known, in a general way, that often a first essential for the patient. Ner- the love of money was the root of all evil, but probably only of late has money been specially stigmatized as the soil of vegetable fungus.

> After the noble reception of her illustrious son Long Island City must take her place among the country's conspicuous municipalities. An unpretentious region hitherto, she may now, in the poet's words, "bud out fair, and throw her sweet smells all around." Champion FITZGERALD has acquired much lucre by his great feat, but he must also have enjoyed the fragrant incense of popular homage offered up at Hunter's Point.

> FIGURING ON BLAINE AND ARTHUR.

iome Socibera Delegairo Becinring Against Both-Country at the Ballots Washington, May 9 .- The Alabama delegation to the National Republican Convention contains some officeholders who live in Washington. The delegation has been claimed solid for Arthur, but some of the delegates say he will not get the vote, nor will Blaine. The delegation, like those from some of the other outhern States, will be likely to go for the man Southern States, will be likely to go for the man who seems most likely to get the nomination. The open way in which some of them declare against Arthur and Blaine indicates that neither is regarded as the probable winner. Some of the President's friends are keeping a very close tally, and they claim that he will have 325 votea on the first ballot, and that they know where 10 more will come from on the shird or fourth ballot. Mr. Blaine's friends here ridicule these claims, but they, on the other hand, are making even stronger ones, some of them going so far as to assert that Blaine will be nominated on the first ballot.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

The Trustees Voting to Set Apart \$200,000

for Fellowships and Scholarships ITHACA, May 9.—The trustees of Cornell University held their second meeting of the present year to-day. Among other important measures, they voted to set apart \$155,000, given by Ezra Cornell, John McGraw, Henry W. Sage, Hiram W. Sibley, and President White, for the establishment of fellowships and scholfor the establishment of fellowships and scholarships. Fellowships are to be awarded to graduates of this and other colleges for marked ability in some department of study. Scholarships are to be given by competitive examinations to students from all parts of the country seeking admission to the university. It is intended to establish six fellowships and twenty-eight scholarships. Besides this \$50,000 was set spart from the fund given by the Hon. Henry W. Sage, the tacome to be applied to the establishment of fellowships and scholarships for lady students. This is intended for the encouragement of carnest voung women of marked ability who would otherwise be unable to take a college course.

to take a college course. Heasen for Wiping Out the Internal Men

From the Chicago Herald. War taxes must come down. The party which

It Would be Assespted, When Good. From the Philadelphia Beening Call. Shakespeure died just 268 years age. Poor Unwound Politoness.

From the Philadelphia Call. "I saw an unusual sight this morning," he maid. "I was riding in a growled street car, when a feeble old lady got in, and immediately a person arose and politely offered her the sect."
"Is it possible?" answered the reporter, takingout his note book. "Please give me the name of the gentleman."

Ob, it wasn't a gentlemon; it was a ledy/

THE SOCKRAIL SENATOR,

In readiness for them to read and sign as noon as they land on their return home. If he has assess to two or three good libraries One of the most distinguished physicis in the world—a man of science so profound and experience so varied that a glance of his eye was a diagnosis and a shake of his head a sentence of doom—sat in the Diplomatic gallery of the Benate Chamber, listening without much interest to a droning debate on a question of constitutions, interpretation. All at one the constitutional interpretation. All at once the cored look on his countenance disappeare He leaned forward to the rail.

I have seen that face before," he said. "A

strange case!"
A Senator had just arisen, and was address ing the Chair from behind a pile of law books. His short, precisely worded sentences followed each other like the successive bites of a file on question at issue. Except for the slightly sardonic smile that was worn by his features as if by habit, the face of the speaker was expres-sionless. He made no gestures. He did not move a muscle of his body, except when he urned from one page to another in the sheepsound books before him. A machine made to se fed with premises and to grind out logical conclusions by some cog-wheel process, as Babbage's Calculator produced arithmetical results, would have delivered very much such a speech. Everybody listened with attention.

By and by the rasping tone grew fainter, and the Senator faitered. Had the mechanism run down, or was the speech so dry that the eog gear had become heated by friction? The senator half turned toward the door of the sloak room. A nimble page darted in and saucer. A mechanical grooking of the elbow. a quick gulp, the momentary appearance of white handkerchief, and the monotonous utterance was resumed, with the same biting emphasis as at first.
"That," I replied, "is the Senator from No-

where. He is one of the ablest men in the party. Many believe that he will be its next candidate for President. He is very logical."

"And the cup?" inquired the eminent physi-

cian—"the cup, the saucer signify ——?"
"Cocktails," said I. "It is the way he lubricates his intellectual machinery. The sauce is a more concession to conventional propriety. pocktail. If his speeches were accurately reported in the Record, the word cocktail would be bracketed in every paragraph, as applause and laughter are in the remarks of other men The Lord only knows what he would be without these rednforcements. They say he has no red blood in his veins. Fire doesn't warm him; sunshine he doesn't feel; he gots his

caloric only by internal applications."
"Ah, that is right!" said the celebrated physician, musingly, and not speaking par-ticularly to me. "I told him so when he consulted me in London three years ago. A very strange case! Who would have thought he could last so long?" "Anmmin?" I asked.

"No; crymmin," he replied. Then his habit of professional reticence asserted its influence. ruptly.

Meanwhile the great constitutional speech by the Sonator from Nowhere proceeded. We oft at the third cocktail.

22.

During the preliminary canvass of 1884 I ften recalled the singular intimation let fall by my acquaintance, the distinguished physician. The contest within the party was unusually fleree. Attacks on the Senator from Nowhere were largely based on allegations respecting his supposed intemperate habits. Was it safe to intrust the fortunes of the party, and perhaps the destinies of the country, to a statesman who regularly consumed from seventeen to thirty-one cocktails per diem? This his own State of Nowhere, and in other commonwealths where the prohibitionist sentiment was strong.

In the last fow weeks before the Convention the personalities of the struggle exceeded in otterness anything within my recellection. The friends of the Senator from Nowhere openly accused his rivals of corruption. The friends of the rival candidates, retorted that it the Senator from Nowhere had been preserved from temptation it was because he had been preserved in alcohol. With mock solemnity, igures were presented showing how large part of the internal revenue of the Government was derived directly from the Senator from Nowhere's cocktails. Daily bulletins of papers unfriendly to him. Mysterious pictures of a teacup and saucer were placarded everyby hiring a theatrical manager to produce Ten Nights in a Barroom," with startling realistic effects. The drama was presented as isual, with a single exception. At regular intervals of about five minutes all through the lay, an individual with a striking resemblance to the Senator from Nowhere stalked up to the the same, and then withdrew without uttering a word. "Have you seen the Cocktail Senator at the Twelfth Avenue Theatre?" everybody asked everybody else. On the whole, the canvess was dragged down from the high plane of he impersonal discussion of measures of statesmanship, and made to take a turn which every true patriot and thoughtful citizen could

but sincerely deplore.

I was perhaps the only American citizen who suspected the injustice of these aspersions on the Senator's sobriety. I was probably the only person in the United States who knew that the Senator drank his frequent cocktails, not because he loved them, but under medical advice and for purely physiological reasons. Yet what could I do? I had no authority to speak. Even if I should speak, the facts were not in my possession in the distinct form needed for thorough vindication of the Senator. The great London physician was somewhere on the Pacific coast. I telegraphed repeatedly to San Francisco, to Portland, to Victoria. At last I parned that he had gone to the Queen Char lotte Islands to investigate a remarkable deelopment of the mumps among the Haidah Indians. Mumps, indeed, at such a crisis in American politics! I sent the following mes sage to await him at Victoria:

For heaven's sake, come at once and clear up the scandal. Cocktails ruining the Senator's canvass. After a fortnight's delay there came this answer:

Keep me informed of every new symptom. Double the cocktails. Will be in Washington about June 8. This only made the mystery more dense. It

was evident that the man of science cared more for the Senator's case in its pathological, than in its political aspect. Throughout these exciting times the No-

where candidate preserved an icy calmness which astonished even those who knew him best. Was there, in fact, no red blood in his body? His friends endeavored to warm him up to something like enthusiasm. As the campaign grew hotter and hotter, he became colder and more impassible. When his supporters went to him for advice or encouragement, his eplies were borne on frosty breath that chilled the hopes of the most ardent. They plied him with cocktails in vain; he seemed as insensible to human emotions as a snow statue. He kept on grinding out logical conclusions, it is true, but logical conclusions were not what was needed to fire the party's heart.

His friends declared that this frigid indiffer-ence to ambitions and possibilities that make real men's blood boll and dance, was evidence of the loftiest patriotism. His enemies as serted that all his natural sensibilities had been drowned in alcohol. I alone suspected that the Senator from Nowhere was in the las stage of crymmia.

III. When the news of the first ballot came to Washington, few really sagacious observers ware surprised to learn that the Senator's vote was 7, instead of the 70 or 80 silotted to him in

he estimates of the Convention prophets.
We carried the discouraging intelligence to

TOWN P. SHITH PAILS. apright in an easy chair beside a table of four deep with volumes of sount repeats. Part way between the table and the Sunator's lips his hand held suspended a tumbler half empty.

muscle. He did not even put the tumbler down.
The door was opened and the celebrated

physician from London entered. He went softly to the motionless candidate and put his

hand upon the marble forehead. Then with some difficulty he wrenched the tumbler from

the grasp of the rigid fingers. The arm re-

mained suppended and the fingers kept their

ghastly clutch upon nothingness. The physi-

cian turned the tumbler upside down. The rem

The eminent man of science folded his arms

and regarded his late patient with a look that

To all our inquiries and whispered conjec-

the "Memoirs of the Princess Alice" was given

to the public te-day. It is published by Mur-

een prepared, contributes the preface. In this

"These memoirs, with the letters which

was almost a smile of triumph.

tures he only shook his wise head.

case of apontaneous congelation!

"I knew it!" said be.

nant of the cocktail therein was frozen solid.

Me Andres Benring Rumore that the Grant ALBANY, May 9 .- John F. Smyth, who, We gathered around him with our formal ex-pressions of condolence, but he did not move a

since his "retirement from politics," has con-ducted a private banking and brokerage office at the corner of James street and Maiden lane, made an assignment to-day to his manager, John C. Connor, for the benefit of his creditors. The failure caused an endless amount of gossip in business and political circles, and upon to make in politics. Mr. Connor said this afternoon that the embarrassment would only be temporary, and that creditors would be paid dollar for dollar. Mr. Smyth was on his way to New York. He denied that the Marine Bank matter or Gon. Grant's failure had anything to do with Mr. Smyth's embar-

rasament. "It is merely an inability by rea-son of lack of earnings, to pay the demands upon him," he said. Mr. Connor is busy taking an inventory of stock and assets, and settling up the liabilities. It is not believed that either will exceed \$50,000 MEMOIRS OF THE PRINCESS ALICE. The Princess Christian's Proface to the Eug-

man edition. It includes no new correspond-ence of any particular importance. The Princess Christian, under whose care the edition has

Mr. Connor is busy taking an inventory of stock and assets, and settling up the liabilities. It is not believed that either will exceed \$50,000 or \$60,000.

Ex-State Treasurer Nathan D. Wendell, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, said that of late years Mr. Smyth had done business entirely through his New York house, Hotch-kies, Burnham & Co., and had not had dealings with the Merchants' Bank except through a private account, which bad now been presty nearly drawn out. There had never been any overdrafts on his part. Mr. Wendell said Mr. Smyth was in the bank during the morning and announced the assignment, eaving that it was a purely business embarrassement, he not being able to put up the money required by a certain business negotiation. Mr. Wendell believed that the assignment was only temporary, and that every dollar would be paid.

Notwithstanding these statements, there were many rumors that the failure would prove a vory serious one, and one report says if has grown directly out of the investments which Mr. Smyth made with the Grants in the Marine Bank, and that he hoped to weather the storm until last night, when Gen. Grant and his son had both been compelled to make assignments.

Mr. Smyth's assignment second, the sum of \$3,000 due the Commercial National Bank upon a promisery note sing made by Smyth and endorsed by Wm. H. Craig, the Postmaster of this city, and discousaired by thre bank for Smyth, and further, to pay Mrs. Alice Lacey of Albany, and turther, to pay Mrs. Alice Lacey of Albany, and turther, to pay Mrs. Alice Lacey of Albany and urther, to pay Mrs. Alice Lacey of Albany and further, to pay Mrs. Alice Lacey of Albany and turther, to pay Mrs. Alice Lacey of Albany and further, to pay Mrs. Alice Lacey of Albany and further, to pay Mrs. Alice Lacey of Albany and further, to pay Mrs. Alice Lacey of Albany and turther, to pay Mrs. Alice Lacey of Albany and turther, to pay Mrs. Alice Lacey of Albany and turther, to pay Mrs. Alice Lacey of Albany and turther, to pay Mrs. Alice Lacey of Alba are interwoven, do not present anything like a complete picture of my sister's character and opinions. It would have been premature and out of place to depit completely a character so many sided, or opinions on the affairs of Europe of such remarkable breadth and segacity. The domestic side of her nature alone for the present can be has selected extracts from her correspondence, which, under the request of the Grand Duke, her husband, were translated into German and published. The letters are now given to the English public in their original form. They show how devoted she was to the land of her show how devoted she was to the land of her birth, how her heart ever turned to it with reverence and affection, as the country doing for liberty and the advancement of mankind more than any other country in the world."

The Princess Christian concludes the preface with a reference to the sudden death of the Duke of Albany, "whose name often occurs in his sister's letters. Writing of my dear brother to my mother she said: "May God spare that young, bright, and gifted life to be a comfort to you for many years to come!" As my brother was the last of us to see my dear sister alive, so he has been first to follow her into the silent land."

STRUCK BY LIGHINING.

Explosion in a Telegraph Office-Several

brother was the last of us to see my dear sister alive, so he has been first to follow her into the silent land."

The concluding portion of the book aims to supply some further idea of the character and personality of the Princess Alice beyond that presented in the German memoirs. The information, however, is of a general nature. The Princess is snoken of as having great delicacy of features, but with a sameness of expression. "Dignity and gracefulness," it is said. "characterized her every movement, and though so perfectly natural and simple in her manner she never forgot she was a princess. She could encourage the timid; she also understood how in a moment to check anything like forwardness, where it was necessary to silence presumption, by agiance."

An editorial note on the Princess Alice's freethinking views says: "After the said death of her child the Princess roturned to the faith in which she was reared and died in it, a devout Christian."

Two portraits of the Princess are given, one as she appeared in 1880, the other taken in 1878, the year of her death.

The sais of the book does not approach that of the Queen's book and the orders by the deal-area are much smaller. The interset in it was discounted by the copious extracts made from the German edition when that appeared. Bancon, Me., May 9 .- During a thunder storm this morning a most exciting phenome-non occurred in the operating room of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city. At 7 o'clock the operators were startled by the sudden demoralization of all the wires and cables and the appearance of a ball of fire, apparently eight inches in diameter, shooting out from the switch board, followed by a loud explosion. The brass plates, wires, cables, and condensers were melted, and the woodwork

burned. All telegraphic communication was purson. All telegraphic communication was interrupted for two hours. The brase on the switch board melted like wax. Lightning also damaged poles between here and Ellswerth. RALEMEN. N. C., May 9.—Lightning struck McDuffle & Son's mill at Kuyser at 8:40 o'clock this morning, instantly killing the engineer, J. M. Plerce (white). Frank Waddell and Ed Freeman (colored) and one other person were elightly injured. The mill building was partly wrecked and the machinery damaged. A mule was knocked down by the shock, but arose apparently uninjured.

was knocked down by the shock, but arose apparently uniqueed.
WALPOLE, Mass., May 9.—A severe thunder storm passed over Foxborough at about 1 o'clock this morning. The house of Thomas G. Pierce, in West Foxborough, in which was the Post Office, was struck by lightning and totally wrecked, but its three occupants, although covered by the debris, were uninjured. ErPING, N. H., May 9.—The Bunker building the Stickney building, in which were the Post Office and Masonic Hall, Josiah Stepns's building, and a barn owned by William R. Bunker, were struck by lightning early this morning. The total loss is \$10,000. John W. Mardon, aged 70, an invalid was burned to death in the Bunker building.

Doven, N. H., May 9.—From 1 to 8% A. M. a torrific thunder storm, accompanied by a great rain, occurred in this vicinity. A farm bouse

Dover, N. H., May 9.—From 1 to 3% A. M. a torrific thunder storm, accompanied by a great rain, occurred in this vicinity. A farm bouse with its furniture and a barn with its contents, consisting of hay and farming utensils, owned by William Flynn, a contractor, at Elliott, Me., by William Flynn, a contractor, at Elliott, Me., were burned.

READING. Pa., May 9.—In a heavy hall and thunder storm at Rethrocksville, this county, the school house was struck by lightning and damaged considerably. Two of the children were stunned and the others rushed paule-stricken out into the storm. No others, however, were hurt.

two bills now before the Legislature for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, either of which will accomplish the purpose. One is the bill of Senator Titus and the

other one of the series of reform measures identified with Mr. Booesveh's name. If a creditor is disappointed by the misfortune of his debtor, he needs butto raise a cry of "fraud," "trick and device," "false repre-

mtation," or some of the many other accusations in high I am informed complaints abound, to summon to

The Wrecked Steamer City of Portland.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 9.—The agents have blaced the wreck of the City of Partiand in the hands

of wreckers, who will try to save the machinery. Capt

uoy off Northwest Ledge, on which the steamer struck, not out of position, as reported. First Pilot Bibber

is not out of position, as reported. First Pilot Bibber refuses to say more than he said yesterday. That he will be held respossible for the disaster is the general verfict. When the steamer was taken from the outside course Capit Larcom should have been consulted. In assuming the responsibility of altering the course up among the islands the pilot also assumed the responsibility of the accident. Old steamboat men say the Grindstone, or Fisherman's Passage, never should be attempted in the might, and it this case the pilot should have gone up through Owl's Head passage.

Mr. STERLING, Ky., May 9 .- The penitentiary

guard in charge of eight convicts, whom he was transferring from Frankfort to the prison, on the Kentucky Central Railroad. reached here yesterday afternoon and started on fost fur the prison. Later five of the prisoners were met, who said that one prisoner, compaining that the handcuffs hurt him, selved an opportunity to overpower the gnard, took his gun, and killed him. Then three of the prisoners escaped; the other five were trying to reach the prison.

The Body of a Missing Woman

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 9.-A few days ago

The Thetle Arrives at St. Johns.

The News Copyright Law.

The Butchers of New York.

Abbay of the revenue cutter Woodbury says the stripe

mony makes implications against the Grand Jury in the Salisbury cases. He never left a paper in the possession of the Grand Jury for Q.—Was there any documentary or oral evidence sub-mitted to the Grand Jury in the case of the United States against Win, P. Kellogg? A.—Incidental matters were brought these. ight there.

-Were any witnesses examined orally? A.—Yes,
Walsh. Waish.

Any other witnesses? A.—None that I recollect.

How long was Waish in the presence of the jury?

Wenty muutes, I should think, was the limit; I
be mistaken. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There are

WALSH INSISTS ON BEING HEARD.

The Springer Committee Discharges him and

WASHINGTON, May 9,-Mr. John T. Mitchell,

foreman of the second Grand Jury which con-

the indictments against Dorsey and Brady.

was examined by Mr. Springer's committee to-day. He read from Mr. Bliss's testimony

ferring to the Salisbury case, that the papers

in the Post Office Department relative to Salis-

bury's route had been milked; that he (Blies)

did not have all the testimony of witnesses in

"I do this," said Mr. Mitchell, "to show that

the act of the Grand Jury in not finding an

indictment against Salisbury was justified by

Bliss's own statement. Mr. Bliss in his testi-

the Salisbury case that he expected.

sidered the Star route cases, and which

be Writes a Lutter.

A.—Twenty minutes, I should think, was the limit; I may be mistaken.

The committee decided to make no investigation of Senator Kellogg's case except so far as may be necessary to prove the good faith of the Government officials in securing the indictment. Mr. Walsh, who was subnormed last week to appear as a witness, was discharged. Walsh wrote to Mr. Springer to-day:

I learn by the public prints that your committee have determined not to hear my testimony in matters relating to the Kellogg case. You will, no doubt, remember that Mr. George Bliss, when before your committee, gave some testimony relating to a claim which I had against the Government, as also a bill that I had presented the United Sinice. As a matter of lustice to me, I beg that you hear me in relation to the said matters; after which hearing you will probably he better embied to determine how much reliance can be placed on the balance of Mr. George Bliss's testimony. This will occupy but a few moments.

THE LABORS OF CONGRESS.

The House Trying to Adjust War Claims-The Senste Working on the Indian Hill. WASHINGTON, May 9 .- The House to-day passed the bill granting \$5,000 to the widow of Gen. Francis P. Biair for her husband's services in organizing troops during the war, and increasing her pension to \$50 a month. Most of the day was spent in debate on two bills, one appropriating \$6,000 for the relief of Willis N. Arnold of Henderson, Tenn., which was re-ported favorably by the Committee on War Claims, the other for the relief of Hiram John-Claims, the other for the relief of Hiram Johnson and forty-six other persons of the same place, which was reported adversely. Both these claims have been pending in Congress for many years. They grew out of a rebeiraid on Henderson in 1862. Property to the value of \$26,751.36 was destroyed, of which \$18,171.36 belonged to loyal citizens and \$5,089 to the United States. On account of these depredations an assessment was made on the disloyal citizens of the place, and the money was turned over to the Provost Marshal. Some \$9,600 of the amount so assessed was paid over to Aidridge and Patterson, two of the sufferers from the raid, and the remainder covered into the Treasury. Willis N. Arnold claims to have been a loyal citizen and to have suffered a loss of \$6,000; while Hiram Johnson and the others were the disloyal citizens from whom the assessment was levied, and who now claim that the sum remaining in the Treasury should be divided among them pro rata.

The House is committee finally substituted the Johnson bill for the Arnold bill.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War recommending an additional appropriation of \$100.000 for the relief of the sufferers by floods in the lower Mississippi valley.

The Senate postponed the question raised yesterday by Mr. Frye's motion to appoint a committee of conference on the Shipping bill, and deagn consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. The Senate committee has added \$757,000 to the bill as it came from the House, making the appropriation \$6,218,000. son and forty-six other persons of the same

Junk-ting at Public Expense. WASHIMSTON, May 9.—Secretary Frelinghuy-

on gave a large excursion party to Mount Vernon to-da on the United States steamer Despatch, in honor of the on the United States steamer Derpatch, in honor of the Stamese Embassy. One hundred and fifty invitations were issued to prominent officials and the ladies of their families, shout two-thirds of which were screpted. Among those who accompanied the visitors were Seretaries Freinghuysen and Chandler, a number of foreign Ministers and attaches of the legation, Justices Biller and Gray, and several Henators and Representatives. A great many ladies were in the party, and the marine band was in attendance.

Greenbackers for Butler. POTISVILLE, May 9.-The Greenback County

Committee met here to day and appointed deleg-the National Convention at Indianapolis. A rec was adopted instructing the delegates to support Benja min F. Sutter fee the nomination for President and urg ing them to stremously oppose all free trads declara-tions that may be presented to the Convention.

ous causes were assigned for it. The trouble had been growing for some time, and was possibly aggravated by the expenditures Mr. Smyth felt called

LONDON, May 9 .- The English edition of

raised in various ways to put the large organ in Music Hall, Hoston, where it was supposed it would be a fig-ture. But it has to migrate. It will be played for the jast time in the present auditorium on May 14, and then will be moved to the Conservatory of Music. -It appears that inventors have still an opportunity to distinguish themselves in the matter of drainage traps. Dr. Shorman, in the Sanitarian, capse "The trap has yet to be invested which will es-clude sewer gas, and which will retain a perfect sens against siphonage and evaporation in the abso proper ventilation." -Lord Rowton, it is said, finds his work of producing the memoirs of Lord Beaconsfield very dif-ficult. The papers are enormous in number, and abso-lutely without order or arrangement. Lord Beacons-field seems to have kept averything in the shape of let-

ters disposing of them by the easy process of thrusting them into a large box.

—Charles F. Ritchel of Bridgeport, who tried to invent a flying machine, will get \$100,000 to perfect the invention with from the estate of Maxwell, a millionaire brewer at Milwankee, who left \$500,000 for —James B. Gurrison, the living skeleton who married Bertha E. Clear of Hestonville while he was on exhibition at the dime museum in Philadelphia, died last week at Union. He took his separation from the bride of a night very much to heart, and went under the care of a physician almost as soon as the suit to annul the marriar was selected. experiments on a large scale. annul their marriage was entered.

-A recently published report states that out of every thousand recruits for the Russian army ex-amined in 1882, 57.5 per cant. were rejected for physical disability, 400 of these were thrown out as being "toe narrow chested, "50 for consumption, and 10 for poverty of the blood. Investigation showed that over 50 per

BUNBBANA

-Emigration from Hamburg in March,

-All the rich obese are now flocking to

Prince Bismarck's doctor, who has so reduced him is also without injury to his health.

—Work is proceeding rapidly with the great railway tunnel under the Mersey. The tunnel will

be three and one eighth miles in length.
—In the Paris Bon Marché, where 2,000

persons are said to be employed, each girl has a room to herself. There is also a drawing room with plane, &c.

-Dr. Desprez of the Hopital de la Charita

Paris, though a free thinker deprecates the exclusion from the hospitals of persons connected with the religious bodies, and says that the lay assistants are fail

inferior in skill to the Sisters.
—According to M. Tisserand, who has re-

ported on the phylloxers question, about 64,000 hectares of vines were destroyed in France during 1883, while in 1882 81,000, and in 1881 about 113,000 hectares suffered

-A Mormon saint, the senior partner in

Salk Lake inquor store, was chosen on a Saturday to preach the Gospel in Great Britain, and the Mormos police, ignorant of the fact, within twenty-four hours arrested him for selling liquor on Sunday, for which he

-A quarter of a century ago \$60,000 was

from the ravages of the phylloxers.

was fined \$50.

-The finest rubles are found in Ava. Siam, and Peru; others are found in India, Ceylon, Australia, Borneo, and Sumatra. The Burmose mines have ong been famous; the working of them is a royal mo nopoly, and the King has among other titles that of Lord of the Rubies. The Brazilian ruby is declared to be a pink topas, inferior to the true ruby, yellow in its matural state, and colored artificially.

me. The assistant, altogether at fault, replied: "If you will axcuse me a moment I will see if we have it is stock," and went away to see if anybody could tell her the shape nearest to a Henry Two Eyes hat. It was as good as a Christmas riddle, and wanted as much pussing over as a society paper acrostic, but at last they made it out that what was required was a Henri II.

Liu Languaghing England they keep your

-In Lancashire, England, they keep up the traditions of centrales on Easter Monday. In Pres-ton, for instance, the whole population make a pilgrim-age to the park outside the town, each with a hard belief egg stained some color. Everybody, young and eld, makes for the summit of a hill, down which the great sim is to roll the egg without getting it smashed. To see crowds of well-drassed people rolling eggs against one another is a most amusing spectacle. —A general impression exists that slow-

grown timber is the strongest, but this opinion does not, it is said, stand the test of experiment. There is in London a Government establishment for testing she quality and strength of all woods and metals used for Government purposes, the chronicles of which are said to be very interesting. Among other things which have been proved there, is the fact that fact grown timber oak at least-is the strongest, and bears the greatest de

milder than this last, exceptional as that has been. In 1282 so mild was the season that the trees were covered with leaves, and birds built their neets and hatched their young in the month of February. In 1538 the gardens were bright with flowers in January. Heither ice nor snow was visible in 1638, no fires were lit in 1638, and the softwas of the weather in 1791, 1807, and 1822 seen on the trees in March, and on the vines in April

-Beggars in the new mining towns share n the general contempt for money in beggarly sums. In the Cour d'Alene region the solicitor usually asks for s ices. A night's lolging always costs a dollar—the accom-modation consisting generally of a stare of a bunk strewn with cedar boughs and a couple of blankets, and sometimes of only a corner of a floor and a few cedar eggs added, costs fifty cents more.

...The wearing of the primrose as the representative of Lord Beaconsfield is but one more of the many flowers symbols with which the history of Eng-land blessoms—the broom plant of the first Plantagenet; the red and white roses of Lancaster and Tork; the the red and water roses of Lancaurer and rork; the Scotch thistle, which betrayed the naked footfall of the invading Dane, and so saved Scotland; the leek of the Weistiman, symbolic of harvest time, when each laborer brought his share of the common dinner—a solltary leek—in his hat for want of pockets; the rose of England and the shaurock of Ireland, emblematic of the Trinity.

which I am informed complaints abound, to sammon to his sid the whole unrelimery of the law, and the unformante deblor is consigned to holder street jast, sink out of sight, and becomes lost to the world, and, in many cases, to his suffering, helders family.

Now, sir, experience shows that imprisoning a debtor seeklom, or never, enables the creditor to collect his debt, while it deprives the poor debtor of the opportunity to ry to pay it. While in jail he is not at the cost of the creditor, but at the charge of the tax payers. We have heard much of the injudity of England's descent upon Egypt to collect, at the expense of the mation, a debt due a few boscholders. A similar injudity is perpetrated daily right here at home, and we shat our eyes to it. The law is amonatious since, while such cases are called civil cases, they are marked by greater severity than so-called circuits actions. It is an amonaly to improve a man to provide a min to pracessy or manufagatier for a definite fairs for an indefinite period. It is an amonatine in action, and indefinite period. It is an amonatine in a fairs for an indefinite period. It is an amonation of a feelon, but is powerless te sid an imprisoned debtor, and, finally, it is anomalous to proclaim our freedom from oppression when the only right of petition left to an imprisoned bankrupt is to his creditor and his jailor.

New Yors, May 6. -The First Congregational Church in —The First Congregational Church in Washington, which Prederick Douglass once called the only Christian church in that city, because it gave equality of admission to colored people, is disturbed by an attempt to discourage the attendance of negroes. Some of the members tried to pass a resolution advising that the colored members should attach themselves to another organization. This was overwhelmingly defeated. Now a battle is in progress over a proposition to fit up and newly carpet the Sabbath school room of the church if the colored school, which meets there in the afternoon, could be put in other quarters.

The great indies of the Fauthoure School.

.The great ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain, in Paria, the favorite quarter of the old aria-tocrass, usually so modest and retiring, and so averse to anything that savors of common and vulgar publicity, have suddenly changed their time worn tactics, and now seem to have but one idea in their heads, and that is "to appear in public." Already two concerts have taken place at which the femmes du monde, headed by the Vicointesse de Trédern and the Marquise de St. Paul, have sung and played to paying audiences—of course, for charitable purposes. At the last of these concerts such was the curiosity of the multitude to see these great ladies that 15,000 france was taken at the doors, and one unfortunate ticket, which had been forgotten or mislaid till the last moment, was actually raffled for and

varies indefinitely, as does the length of intervals be-tween them. Sometimes the whole carthquake only lasts a few seconds. Thus, the city of Caracas was de-stroyed in about haif a minute, 10,000 lives being lost in stroyed in about haif a minute, 10,000 lives being lost in that time. Liabon was overthrown in five or six minutes; but a succession of shocks may continue for hours, days, weeks, or months. The Calabriau earthquake, which began in February, 1783, lasted through a continued series of shocks for nearly four years, until the end of 1780. The area shaken by an sarthquake varies with the intensity of the shock from a mere localizated, where a slight trampling has been expensed. where a slight trembling has been experienced, up to such catastrophes as that of Lisbon, which convaled not only the Portuguese coasts, but extended into Ice-land on the one hand and into Africa on the other, agitated lakes, rivers, and springs in Great Britain, and

-A dry goods salesman says: "We have —A Gry goods salesman says: "We have to endure a great deal at the hands of those ladies who never buy. These people take up valuable time, and a good part of our energies is directed to the effort to circumvent fhem. The moment am 'old timer" comes up to the counter she is instantly recognized by some one of the spiesmen, and the warning signal, a tap on the counter, is passed along the line. Then we have some fun. The 'old timer" will call for, say, a certain shade of yellow. She is told it is not in stock. "Oh, what a pity!" she exclaims, "that is just what I wanted. If you had it I would buy sixteen yards of it." Then it is the next man's turn. He comes up, accordingly, and the next man's turn. He comes up, accordingly, and tells the first salasman that he is mistaken, that there is still a bolt of twenty yards of that identical stuff in the store. He brings it forward and lays it down. You would think the shopper who never buys would be disconcerted at this turn of affairs. Note bit of it. She says smillingly: "Oh, that is just what I want. Lay it saids for me, and I will see my dressmaker and find out just how many varies she needs and to wany will she needs and to wany wants she needs and to wany will she needs and to wany wants.

and prants of the old Fulton and Fly Market boys. See

fetched 300 francs. .The number of shocks in an earthquake

Riza Murphy mysteriously disappeared from her home in Esopus, and, aithough diligent search was made to accertain where she had gon, nothing could be learned as to her whereabout. This morning her body was found in the litudeum River, near Esopus Landing. It is thought she committed suicide, but no cause for the act is assigned. This Coroner has been notified. ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 9.-The United States steamship Thetie of the Greely relief expedition arrived here at 3½ this morning. She reports all well. Her ma-chinery was disarranged for one day during the passage, and the ship centinued under sail. She will sail for the North on Monday. LONDON, May 9.- The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Mr. Henry Watterson's proposed News Copyright law is a step in the right direction. It recognizes the fact that with the progress of society new forms of property are continually created which should be protected." iscources of the old "Butcher Troop;" the jokes aside for me, and I will see my greenmaner and min one just how many yards she needs, and to-morrow I'll come back and buy it." Then she departs with a simper, but she never comes back. We amuse ourselves in this way, but it's a terrible naiseance all the same

o-morrow's Sunday Mercury.—Adv. The worst coughs are oured by Se. Jayne's Expecto-runt; a gold remody almofer paineds the breast and ser-note of the threast — Adm.